Three representatives of State Government (by rotation).

(b) State Steering Committees: It has 10 members as follows:

The Secretary/Principal Secretary, Department of Labour/Technical Education/ Secretary dealing with ITIs (as applicable) as the Chairperson;

The Financial Advisor/Financial Controller/any other authority dealing with the finances of the concerned Department, as member;

The Chief Engineer of the State PWD or other State approved agency for construction works or his nominee not below the rank of a Superintending Engineer, as member;

Three industry representatives nominated by major industry associations, as members;

Three members having knowledge, expertise and interest in vocational training nominated by the State/UT Government, as members;

The State Director dealing with ITIs. shall be the *ex-officio* member, and shall act as Secretary of the SSC.

Survey to assess the reasons of unemployment

3201. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated and uneducated rural and urban persons registered with employment exchanges in the country during 2007-08, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has made any study/survey to assess the reasons of unemployment in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to create additional avenues/opportunities for employment; and

(d) the number of rural and urban unemployed persons targeted to be provided employment during 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) State-wise number of educated and uneducated job seekers and also number of rural and urban job seekers registered with employment exchanges as on 31.12.2005 is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, conducts quinquennial labour force surveys to assess employment and unemployment situation in the country. The surveys also ascertain reasons for becoming unemployed for those only who were employed in the past. Apart from the quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment, NSSO also conducts an all India survey on employment and unemployment from a limited set of households as a part of the annual series of rounds.

(c) Details of reasons for becoming unemployed for those who had worked in the past as revealed by 61st round of NSSO during 2004-05 are given in enclosed Statement-II (*See*

below). The Government has been implementing various employment generation schemes such as Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY); Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY); Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY); Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) etc. for generating gainful employment opportunities in the country.

(d) The Eleventh Plan document approved by National Development Council has projected that 58 million job opportunities are likely to be created during the Eleventh Plan period at an average rate of 11.6 million job opportunities per annum.

Statement-I

State-wise number of educated, uneducated, rural and urban jobseekers registered with the employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 2005

(In thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Educated	Uneducated	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1698.7	728.9	1532.3	895.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.4	9.7	2.1	23.0
3.	Assam	1224.0	536.8	992.6	768.2
4.	Bihar	1107.8	354.0	982.7	479.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	864.1	124.4	611.6	376.9
6.	Delhi	501.3	170.1	104.9	566.4
7.	Goa	86.2	14.6	70.0	30.9
8.	Gujarat	742.3	112.3	494.6	360.1
9.	Haryana	883.1	181.6	655.5	409.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	689.5	221.8	804.9	106.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.0	41.0	54.3	61.7
12.	Jharkhand	682.8	526.1	744.6	464.3
13.	Karnataka	1026.6	291.7	609.1	709.1
14.	Kerala	3040.9	587.7	2824.2	804.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1695.0	465.9	1230.4	930.5
16.	Maharashtra	2931.3	1060.5	2273.3	1718.4
17.	Manipur	342.8	189.5	449.5	82.9
18.	Meghalaya	24.3	13.7	14.4	23.6
19.	Mizoram	20.4	14.0	5.4	29.0
20.	Nagaland	25.8	18.5	14.3	30.0
21.	Orissa	717.5	115.7	544.1	289.1
22.	Punjab	358.4	104.7	246.8	216.3
23.	Rajasthan	615.0	178.6	328.7	464.9
24.	Sikkim*				
25.	Tamil Nadu	2485.4	1195.8	1784.1	1897.1
26.	Tripura	175.7	224	213.2	186.6
27.	Uttaranchal	319.4	59.5	230.3	148.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1463.9	407.4	975.7	895.7
29.	West Bengal	3911.0	3380.3	4077.2	3214.6
30.	A & N Islands	18.2	20.8	0	39.0
31.	Chandigarh	31.2	24.8	11.5	44.5
32.	D & N Haveli	3.3	3.2	6.5	-
33.	Daman and Diu	4.5	6.1	3.1	7.5
34.	Lakshadweep	6.3	4.9	11.2	-
35.	Pondicherry	161.4	10.0	22.3	149.1
	TOTAL	27948.5	11399.2	22925.5	16422.3

NOTE: Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

@ Figures less than 50.

Statement-II

Distribution of unemployed (15 to 59 yrs.) who ever worked by reason for break in employment as revealed by NSSO

Reason for break in employment	All-India			
	Rural		Urban	
	male	female	male	female
Loss of earlier job	35	13	121	34
Quit earlier job	43	54	160	232
Lay-off without pay	9	2	17	29
Unit closed	27	8	90	52
Lack of work in the enterprise	189	116	149	114
Lack of work in the area	519	676	239	241
Others	173	132	223	298
All (including non response)	1000	1000	1000	1000

Employment to physically handicapped people

3202. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1999 the average rate of employment for physically handicapped people in 70 top companies was just 0.4 per cent;

(b) if so, whether the proposal to spend Rs.380 crores every year with a target of one lakh posts for physically challenged persons in the private sector firms is practicable; and